

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT: Pravda Article on Atomic Pool Proposal

1. The Pravda article (attached) of 29 May is the first public rejection of President Eisenhower's atomic pool proposal. The burden of the Soviet argument is that the plan provided for only a small quantity of atomic material to be placed under international control, and that it is a "new step on the path of further intensifying the atomic weapon race." The consistent Soviet line that the outlawing of atomic weapons must be the first step to an agreement on atomic energy is repeated and stressed.

2. The article closely parallels a Soviet aide memoire to the State Department of 27 April similarly rejecting the pool proposal. Publicly divulging Soviet opposition, and the rationale for its refusal to cooperate, suggests Soviet concern at anything that is indicative of Western coalition. Pravda displays a noticeable sensitivity to the President's recent consideration of a plan to go ahead on a pool idea "without waiting for anyone." Accusing the United States of preparing an "international atomic energy cartel", it is alleged that US ruling circles would like to control atomic research in all capitalist countries. At the same time, the tone of the article suggests Soviet fear that rejection will be a propaganda loss. This article, and another in Pravda on 1 June, criticizes the US press for "distorting the Soviet position."

3. There have been indications for some time in Soviet propaganda that the Kremlin intends to exploit the universal fear of atomic warfare. This public rejection, which could weaken the facade of Soviet reasonableness, probably was timed to coincide with the end of the World Peace Council meeting in Berlin when a final resolution called for an international agreement among the great powers to end "experiments dangerous to humanity", and to prohibit the use of atomic weapons. The WPC resolution, together with the recent build-up of Orbit propaganda on atomic energy and the utilization of non-Communist support, indicates the development of an intensive "peace front" campaign for a ban on all weapons of mass destruction. This campaign appears to be an effort to regain the "peace initiative" and at the same time it serves to obscure the Kremlin's current rejection of the atomic pool proposal.


9 June 54

9 June 54

- 2 -

4. The Soviet objective apparently is to render it politically difficult for the United States to use nuclear weapons in any future war except in retaliation to an Orbit attack, to convince the world of Soviet retaliatory capabilities, and to maximize the impact of Communist disarmament proposals.

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HARRINGTON B. SHELDON  
Assistant Director  
Current Intelligence

SOVIET AIDE MEMOIRE OF APRIL 22

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In connection with the Memorandum of the Government of the USA dated March 19, containing supplementary explanations concerning the international organ (agency) of atomic energy, discussed in President Eisenhower's statement of December 8, 1953, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to state the following considerations.

In the afore-mentioned statement of the President of the USA which underlined the special danger of the atomic weapon, a proposal was made that the appropriate states allocate a small part of the atomic materials out of their stocks for the disposal of the International Agency to use for peaceful needs. In the Memorandum of March 19 several details of the organization of the afore-mentioned International Agency were given, but those remarks which were made by the Soviet Government in its statement of December 21 concerning the statement of the President of the USA on December 8 were completely ignored. Nevertheless, these remarks of the Soviet Government aim to achieve an agreement concerning the prohibition of atomic weapons and to secure the acceptance of an obligation by the states in the very near future not to use atomic and hydrogen weapons, which are by their nature weapons of aggression.

In his address of December 8 the President of the USA declared "My country wants to be constructive, not destructive. It wants agreements, not wars, among nations". In this statement the President of the USA also said: "The United States, heeding the suggestion of the General Assembly of the United Nations, is instantly prepared to meet privately with such other countries as may be principally involved, to seek 'an acceptable solution' to the atomic armaments race which over-shadows not only the peace, but the very life, of the world".

These statements of the President of the USA expressed wishes for peace, a yearning to find a solution of the problem of the atomic armament race, together with representatives of other countries and a desire to achieve "agreements, not wars, among nations". In as much as it is the constant aspiration of the Government of the USSR to assist in strengthening peace among nations and under present conditions, in particular, to assist in the elimination of the threat of an atomic war, the Soviet Government has expressed readiness to take part in the appropriate negotiations.

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- 2 -

However, the Soviet Government has considered and still considers it necessary to call special attention to the following.

First: The proposal of the USA that the appropriate states place a small part of atomic materials out of their stocks at the disposal of the International Organ to be used for peaceful needs, cannot assist in the achievement of the aims set forth in the aforementioned address of the President of the USA. By such an allocation of a small part of the atomic materials for peaceful needs, the principal mass of the atomic materials will go, as before, for the production of new atomic and hydrogen bombs, which means a further accumulation of atomic weapons and the possibility of creating new types of this weapon of more destructive force. Such a situation means that the states which have the opportunity to produce atomic and hydrogen weapons will not be restrained at all in the further increase of stocks of this weapon.

The allocation of a small portion of atomic materials out of the stocks in existence to be utilized for peaceful needs may only create the appearance that the quantity of atomic materials allocated for the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons is being decreased. But, in reality that is not the case at all. The production of atomic materials in a number of countries has been growing with each year so fast that the allocation of a certain part for peaceful needs will by no means reduce the quantity of the newly produced atomic and hydrogen bombs. Consequently, even in case the US proposal should be carried out, it would be impossible to say that the atomic armament race is being stopped, as was said in the statement of the President of the USA of December 8.

The level of science and technique which has been reached at the present time makes it possible for the very application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to be utilized for increasing the production of atomic weapons.

It is well known that it is practically feasible to carry out on an industrial scale a process of obtaining electrical power for peaceful needs by utilizing atomic materials, in which the quantity of the fissionable atomic materials applied in the process not only fails to decrease but, on the contrary, increases. And the harmless atomic materials are converted into explosive and fissile materials which are the basis for the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons. In other words, the fact that the peaceful application of atomic energy is connected with the possibility of simultaneous production of atomic materials utilized for the manufacture of the atomic weapon is indisputable and has been proved in practice. Such a situation

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- 3 -

not only fails to lead to a reduction of the stocks of atomic materials utilized for the manufacture of atomic weapons, but also leads to an increase of those stocks without any limitations being applied either to the constantly increasing production of these materials in individual states or to production by the International Agency itself.

Consequently, the proposal of the USA concerning the allocation of a certain portion of atomic materials to be utilized for peaceful purposes not only fails to stop the atomic armament race but leads to its further intensification.

Second: The US proposal of December 8, as well as the USA Memorandum of March 19, completely evades the problem of the inadmissibility of the use of atomic weapons, which are weapons of mass destruction.

The acceptance of President Eisenhower's proposal would by no means restrict the aggressor in utilizing atomic weapons for any purpose and at any time and consequently would not diminish at all the danger of a war with the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

Thus, the acceptance of the afore-mentioned proposal of the USA would not introduce any change into the existing situation, when states which have at their disposal atomic materials and appropriate manufacturing and technical possibilities for the production of atomic weapons produce them on an increasing scale and accumulate stocks of atomic and hydrogen bombs of more and more destructive power. Besides, all this takes place under conditions of complete absence of any international agreement whatsoever which binds states in the application of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

However, it cannot be denied that recently there has been widespread uneasiness in many countries in connection with the increase in the destructive power of the atomic weapon and especially in view of the appearance of the hydrogen weapon. It would be wrong not to consider these well-known facts and the ever-increasingly insistent demands not to permit the use of the atomic and the hydrogen weapon in warfare.

All this justifies the conclusion that neither the US proposal of December 8 nor the US Memorandum of March 19 meets the basic purpose - elimination of the threat of atomic war.

In its statement of December 21 the Soviet Government pointed out that if the Government of the USA, as well as the Government of the USSR, is striving to reduce international tension and strengthen peace, then the efforts of both governments should be directed toward concluding an agreement for prohibiting the atomic weapon and toward

establishing

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establishing a suitable and effective international control over this prohibition. With such an international prohibition against the atomic weapon, broad possibilities would be opened for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Since the statement of December 8 of the President of the USA and the US Memorandum of March 19 both evade the question of prohibiting the atomic weapon and actually ignore the possibility of further unlimited increase in the production of this weapon and its use by an aggressor, the US proposal for the creation of an international agency for the utilization of atomic energy does not reduce the danger of atomic warfare in the slightest. Moreover, it may even serve ends that are the exact opposite. This proposal to use some portion of the atomic materials for peaceful purposes may create the deceptive appearance of curtailing the production of the atomic weapon and may lead to the relaxing of vigilance on the part of nations with regard to the growing threat of war with the use of this weapon of aggression and mass destruction of people.

The fact that heretofore it has been impossible to conclude an appropriate agreement for the unconditional prohibition of atomic, hydrogen, and other types of weapons of mass destruction, not only does not diminish the importance of efforts in this direction but, on the contrary, makes such efforts still more necessary, taking into account the ever-increasing danger for nations in connection with the continuing race in the production of the atomic and the hydrogen weapon. This applies especially to those states which have available the corresponding resources in atomic materials and are producing the atomic and the hydrogen weapon.

If the matter were reduced merely to agreements between states, that for peaceful purposes there should be allotted only some small portion of the atomic materials, but the production of the atomic weapon in the future also should not be restricted at all, then such an international agreement would in fact grant an inadmissible sanction to the production of the atomic weapon, which would suit the convenience of the aggressive forces only. This sort of international sanction of the production of the atomic weapon not only would not facilitate the conclusion of an agreement for its prohibition but would, on the contrary, be a new obstacle on the road to the conclusion of such an agreement.

It is indispensable that not merely some portion, but the entire mass of atomic materials be directed entirely to peaceful purposes, that the achievements of science in this field serve not purposes of war and mass destruction of people but purposes of improving economic life and culture, which would open up unprecedented opportunities for improving industry, agriculture, and transportation, for use in medicine, for perfecting technical processes and the further progress of science.

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- 5 -

The prohibition of the atomic and the hydrogen weapon and the utilization of all atomic materials for peaceful purposes, supplying the proper aid to regions that are economically weak, would at the same time promote the possibility of concluding an agreement on the matter of a decisive reduction in conventional types of armaments. This would make it possible to greatly alleviate the tax burden which nations are bearing as a result of the existence in many states of inordinately swollen armies, since the armament race goes on.

Desiring to facilitate the possibility of concluding an agreement for the unconditional and complete prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of appropriate international control, the Soviet Government, having expressed its readiness to take part in negotiations with respect to the proposal of the Government of the USA, has, on its part, introduced the following proposal for consideration:

Being guided by the desire to reduce international tension, the states participating in the Agreement undertake the solemn and unconditional obligation not to use the atomic, the hydrogen, or any other weapon of mass destruction.

This proposal was set down as the basis for the draft of a declaration of the governments of the USA, Great Britain, France, the Chinese People's Republic, and the Soviet Union, a draft which the Soviet Government communicated on January 30 to the Government of the USA, as well as to the governments of Great Britain, France and the Chinese People's Republic. The adoption of the obligation of unconditional repudiation of the use of the atomic and the hydrogen weapon by states, and first of all by the great powers, would mean a great step toward relieving humanity of the threat of atomic war with its countless sacrifices and hardships.

The Soviet Government observes that the Government of the USA has so far not only failed to recognize the necessity for the urgent prohibition of the atomic and the hydrogen weapon and for the establishment of appropriate international control over this prohibition, but it has also failed to express readiness to come to an understanding on the unconditional repudiation by states of the use of the atomic, the hydrogen, or any other weapon of mass destruction. In this connection the Soviet Government attaches special importance to achieving coordination between the positions of the USSR and the USA with regard to the adoption by states of the solemn and unconditional obligation not to use the atomic, the hydrogen, or any other weapon of mass destruction. Consideration of the separate proposals regarding partial utilization of atomic materials for peaceful purposes, without agreement between states on repudiating

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the use of the atomic weapon, would not contribute anything at all toward reducing international tension and the danger of war. Besides, it might lead to a blunting of the vigilance of nations with regard to this danger.

In view of the considerations cited and in accordance with General Eisenhower's statement concerning the desire of the USA to reduce international tension, the Soviet Government considers it urgently necessary in the first place to arrive at an agreement between the USSR and the USA on the question of repudiating the use of the atomic weapon, without which the negotiations initiated cannot yield the proper results, in which the peoples of our countries and other states are interested.

As far as the other questions dealt with in the US Memorandum of March 19 are concerned, the inadequacy and one-sidedness of which are obvious, they can be considered as a supplement, after arriving at agreement on the fundamental questions.

April 27, 1954.

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PRAVDA ARTICLE ON ATOMIC POOL PROPOSAL

BROADCAST BY TASS 29 MAY 1954

(TEXT) AN ARTICLE IN TODAY'S "PRAVDA," "SOVIET-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS ON ATOMIC ENERGY," BY "AN OBSERVER," SAYS: RECENTLY A NUMBER OF REPORTS CONCERNING THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR ON THE QUESTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY HAVE APPEARED IN THE U.S. PRESS. IN DISTORTING THE SOVIET POSITION, THE AUTHORS OF THESE REPORTS REFER TO THE QUESTION OF WHY NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ATOMIC PROBLEM WHICH ARE IN PROGRESS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR HAVE THUS FAR PRODUCED NONE OF THE REQUIRED RESULTS.

THE U.S. PRESS HAS ALSO PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT A NEW PLAN TO CREATE AN "INTERNATIONAL FUND OF ATOMIC MATERIALS" IS BEING WORKED OUT IN THE UNITED STATES, ONE WHICH DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR USSR PARTICIPATION. IN PARTICULAR THIS PLAN WAS OUTLINED IN A SPEECH TO JOURNALISTS ON MAY 18 BY WILLIAM FOSTER, FORMER DEPUTY U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. AS NEWSPAPERS HAVE POINTED OUT, THIS PLAN DIFFERS FROM THE PLAN PROPOSED BY EISENHOWER IN THE FACT THAT IT DOES NOT REQUIRE THE COOPERATION OF THE SOVIET UNION.

IN THIS CONNECTION, PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S REPLY TO A QUESTION AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON MAY 19 IS WORTH NOTING. THE PRESIDENT STATED THAT WITH THE AID OF SOME OF HIS ADVISERS HE WAS STUDYING THE QUESTION OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES, "WITHOUT WAITING FOR ANYONE," COULD MAKE PROGRESS ON THE QUESTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY. THE PRESS CONSTRUED THIS REMARK AS CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS ON THE BREAKING OFF OF AMERICAN-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ATOMIC QUESTION.

- 2 -

TAKING ALL THIS INTO ACCOUNT, ONE CANNOT FAIL BUT REFER TO FACTS WHICH ARE RELATED TO THIS QUESTION, EVEN MORE SO BECAUSE THE METHOD OF THE UNILATERAL AND ALSO TENDENTIOUS SUPPLYING OF NEWS CONCERNING THE NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES ARE BEING CARRIED OUT CONFIDENTIALLY, IS BEING USED NOT FOR THE FIRST TIME BY THE AMERICAN SIDE. ACTING IN THIS WAY, THE AMERICANS ARE STRIVING TO PRESENT A ONE-SIDED AND DISTORTED ASPECT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS TO PUBLIC OPINION.

WHILE THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE OTHER SIDE REMAINS EITHER UNKNOWN OR DISTORTED, IT IS NECESSARY TO NOTE AT THE SAME TIME THAT CERTAIN U.S. SOURCES HAVE POINTED OUT THAT THE PROPOSAL TO CREATE AN "INTERNATIONAL ORGAN FOR ATOMIC ENERGY," MADE BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ON DEC. 8 1953, WAS MORE PROPAGANDIST IN NATURE THAN BUSINESSLIKE.

WHAT THEN WERE THE INITIAL POSITIONS OF THE SIDES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS? WHEN PROPOSING TO HOLD CONFIDENTIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH THIS QUESTION "MAINLY CONCERNED," PRESIDENT EISENHOWER STATED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD INCLUDE A NEW CONCEPTION IN THESE NEGOTIATIONS--NAMELY, THAT IT WOULD PROPOSE THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGAN FOR ATOMIC ENERGY SO THAT THE STATES POSSESSING ATOMIC WEAPONS SHOULD HAND OVER TO IT, FOR PEACEFUL USE, "A CERTAIN PART OF THEIR STOCKS OF URANIUM AND FISSIONALBE MATERIALS."

IN KEEPING WITH ITS CONSISTENT PEACEFUL POLICY, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN ITS DECEMBER STATEMENT CONCERNING EISENHOWER'S BROADCAST, EXPRESSED ITS READINESS TO TAKE PART IN DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING THE USE ATOMIC OF ENERGY. HOWEVER, IT ALSO POINTED OUT THAT EISENHOWER'S PROPOSAL, AS FORMULATED, DID NOT STOP THE GROWING PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND DID NOT LIMIT THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR USE.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT STRESSED THAT IT ALWAYS CONSIDERED, AND STILL CONSIDERS, THAT THE UNCONDITIONAL BAN OF ATOMIC, HYDROGEN, AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION REPRESENTS A MOST IMPORTANT AND URGENT TASK. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CONFIRMED ITS INTENTION TO ACHIEVE STRICT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OVER ADHERENCE TO THIS BAN.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE USSR, WHILE BY NO MEANS REFUSING TO IMPLEMENT THIS (WIDESCALE) PROGRAM, AND CONFIRMING ITS URGENCY, MADE A FRESH PROPOSAL DICTATED BY THE DESIRE TO FIND A WAY OUT FROM THE IMPASSE INTO WHICH THE QUESTION OF ATOMIC ENERGY HAD BEEN LED BECAUSE OF THE NEGATIVE POSITION OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WHICH, DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, SHOWED NO DESIRE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM ON BANNING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

AS IS KNOWN, THE NEW SOVIET PROPOSAL WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE COUNTRIES TAKING PART IN THE AGREEMENT, GUIDED BY THEIR DESIRE TO EASE INTERNATIONAL TENSION, SHOULD TAKE UPON THEMSELVES A SOLEMN AND UNCONDITIONAL OBLIGATION NOT TO USE ATOMIC, HYDROGEN, AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. IT IS NATURAL THAT IT SHOULD BE IMPORTANT THAT SUCH AN OBLIGATION IS TAKEN IN THE FIRST PLACE BY THE GOVERNMENTS

- 4 -

OF FIVE GREAT POWERS, THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, AND THE USSR. AT THE SAME TIME, IT IS KNOWN THAT THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC TOOK A POSITIVE POSITION WITH THE SOVIET PROPOSAL.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, STRAUSS, STATED ON APR. 7 THAT EISENHOWER IN FEBRUARY PERSONALLY GAVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF THE HYDROGEN BOMB. LAST BUT NOT LEAST, EISENHOWER HIMSELF, IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON JAN. 7, POINTED OUT THE "USEFULNESS" OF THESE NEW TYPES OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS, NOT TO MENTION THE FREQUENT STATEMENTS BY U.S. MILITARY LEADERS AND POLITICIANS WHO NOW AND AGAIN SUGGEST THAT THESE "NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS" BE PUT INTO ACTION.

THE WIDE PUBLIC CIRCLES WHICH SHARE THE DESIRE TO DELIVER MANKIND FROM THE HORRORS OF AN ATOMIC WAR AND TO TURN THIS GREAT INVENTION OF THE HUMAN MIND NOT AGAINST CIVILIZATION BUT TOWARD ITS ALL-ROUND PROGRESS, NOT TO MASS ANNIHILATION OF PEOPLES BUT TOWARD PEACEFUL NEEDS, RECEIVED WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THE REPORT ON THE BEGINNING OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES.

HOWEVER, EVENTS OF THE LAST 5 MONTHS HAVE AROUSED LEGITIMATE DOUBTS AMONG NATIONS AS TO THE SINCERITY OF U.S. INITIATIVE. THEY HAVE NOTICED THAT AT THE SAME TIME WHEN NEGOTIATIONS WERE TO BE CARRIED OUT--NEGOTIATIONS WHICH, AS EISENHOWER ASSURED, HAD THE AIM OF FINDING "AN ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION" TO THE PROBLEM OF THE ATOMIC ARMS RACE--THE UNITED

- 5 -

STATES AGAIN AND AGAIN HAS TAKEN NEW MEASURES DIRECTED AT INTENSIFYING THIS RACE. SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES ANNOUNCED ON MAR. 20 THAT ATOMIC WEAPONS COULD BE APPROPRIATELY USED NOT ONLY FOR STRATEGIC BUT ALSO FOR TACTICAL PURPOSES.

THEREFORE, IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT ATTEMPTS BY U.S. DIPLOMACY TO REDUCE THE SOLUTION OF THE ATOMIC PROBLEM TO THE CREATION OF A CERTAIN "INTERNATIONAL AGENCY" WHICH WOULD USE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES ONLY 'A CERTAIN PART' OF THE STOCKS OF ATOMIC MATERIALS, IS AROUSING GROWING DISTRUST IN WIDEST PUBLIC CIRCLES EVERYWHERE, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES. AN EVER GREATER NUMBER OF PEOPLE REALIZE THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN MEASURES WITHOUT AN AGREEMENT AMONG STATES CONCERNING THEIR REFUSAL TO USE ATOMIC WEAPONS COULD ONLY LEAD TO (DULLING) THE VIGILANCE OF NATIONS WITH RESPECT TO AN ATOMIC WAR THREAT.

IN THIS CONNECTION ONE CAN QUOTE, FOR EXAMPLE, A SOBER OBSERVATION BY THE U.S. JOURNAL "NEW REPUBLIC." ON JAN. 11 THIS JOURNAL, AFTER POINTING OUT THAT "EVIDENTLY THE UNITED STATES HAS DECIDED THAT THE NEXT WAR WOULD BE A WAR OF ANNIHILATION" AND THAT "PRESIDENT EISENHOWER HAD PERMITTED MILITARY LEADERS TO MAKE NUCLEAR WEAPONS A BASIS OF OUR ACTION," SAID THAT "EISENHOWER'S SPEECH IN THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR ATOMIC ENERGY, DOES NOT LOOK IN THE LEAST LIKE AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO COOPERATE WITH THE RUSSIANS IN THE MATTER OF DEVELOPING ATOMIC ENERGY. IT LOOKS MORE AND MORE LIKE AN INDIRECT ANNOUNCEMENT THAT WE DO NOT INTEND NEGOTIATING WITH THEM ON THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC WEAPONS."

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SUCH ADMISSIONS CONVINCINGLY CONFIRM THAT THE U.S. PLAN BYPASSES, AND NOT BY ACCIDENT, THE MAIN QUESTION--THE QUESTION OF REFUSING TO USE WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--NO MATTER HOW OFFICIAL U.S. PROPAGANDA TRIES TO PRESENT ITS PLAN AS A MEANS FOR SAVING MANKIND FROM THE THREAT OF ATOMIC WAR. FACTS REMAIN FACTS.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, THE ALLOCATION BY THE RESPECTIVE STATES OF A SMALL PART OF THEIR STOCKS OF ATOMIC MATERIALS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGAN FOR UTILIZATION FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES CANNOT ASSIST IN ACHIEVING THE AIMS OF WHICH EISENHOWER SPOKE ON DEC. 8. THE MAIN MASS OF ATOMIC MATERIALS, ACCORDING TO THIS PROPOSAL, STILL WOULD BE USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, EVEN THE UTILIZATION OF THIS SMALL PART OF ATOMIC MATERIALS FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES GIVES ONLY THE APPEARANCE THAT THE QUANTITY OF "NUCLEAR FUEL" USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BOMBS WOULD BE REDUCED. IT IS KNOWN THAT THE PRODUCTION OF THESE MATERIALS IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES IS GROWING SO QUICKLY THAT THE ALLOCATION OF ONLY A SMALL PART OF THEM FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES WOULD BY NO MEANS LESSEN THE ARMAMENT RACE.

IN ADDITION TO THAT, THE LEVELS REACHED BY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY NOW ALLOW THE UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES, AND (ALSO) FOR PRODUCING THE VERY SAME ATOMIC WEAPONS. IN THE UNITED STATES THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF TALK AT PRESENT ABOUT THE USE OF ELECTRIC POWER FOR

PEACEFUL NEEDS BY MEANS OF THE UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC MATERIALS. AT THE SAME TIME THE FACT IS PASSED OVER IN SILENCE THAT DURING THIS PROCESS THE QUANTITY OF THE UTILIZED ATOMIC MATERIALS DOES NOT DIMINISH, BUT ON THE CONTRARY INCREASES. AT THE SAME TIME THE HARMLESS "ATOMIC RAW MATERIALS" ARE CONVERTED INTO EXPLOSIVE FISSIONABLE MATERIALS WHICH CONSTITUTE THE BASIS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN WEAPONS.

IT IS NECESSARY TO NOTE THAT SUCH AN OPINION IS HELD BY MANY INFORMED PEOPLE IN THE WEST, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES. THUS THE WELL-KNOWN MR. BARUCH, SPEAKING ON MAY 3 AT A LECTURE AND REFERRING TO EISENHOWER'S PROPOSAL ON THE CREATION OF THE "INTERNATIONAL FUND OF ATOMIC MATERIALS," SAID: MUCH MIGHT BE ALLOCATED TO THIS INTERNATIONAL FUND, INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES WOULD KEE THE GREATER PART OF THE EXISTING FISSIONABLE MATERIALS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC AND OTHER NUCLEAR WEAPONS. THE DANGER OF ATOMIC ATTACK WOULD NOT LESSEN AND THE ATOMIC ARMS RACE WOULD NOT SLACKEN.

THUS THE U.S. PROPOSALS, WHICH BYPASS THE MAIN QUESTION OF BANNING THE USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS, CREATE ONLY A DECEPTIVE APPEARANCE OF REDUCING THE OUTPUT OF THESE WEAPONS AND THUS WEAKEN THE VIGILANCE OF NATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE GROWING THREAT OF A WAR WITH THE USE OF MEANS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OF THE PEOPLE. THAT IS WHY THE SOVIET UNION, HEARTILY SUPPORTING THE IDEA OF THE UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES AND AGREEING TO HOLD NEGOTIATIONS ON THIS QUESTION, BAWES ITSELF ON THE NECESSITY TO ACHIEVE IN THE FIRST PLACE AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE REFUSAL

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TO USE ATOMIC WEAPONS. WITHOUT THIS, THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN STARTED CANNOT GIVE POSITIVE RESULTS WHICH WOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLES OF BOTH COUNTRIES AS WELL AS OTHER STATES.

HOWEVER, IT CAN BE SEEN FROM REPORTS IN THE U.S. PRESS THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT STUBBORNLY REFUSES TO TAKE THIS PATH AND DOES NOT WISH TO TAKE UPON ITSELF, TOGETHER WITH OTHER POWERS, AN OBLIGATION NOT TO USE ATOMIC, HYDROGEN, AND OTHER MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS.

ON THE CONTRARY, AT THE PRESENT MOMENT, AS HAS BEEN NOTED ABOVE, THE AMERICANS ARE UNDERTAKING A NEW MANEUVER DIRECTED AT CREATING THE SO-CALLED "INTERNATIONAL BANK OF ATOMIC MATERIALS" OR THE "WORLD ATOMIC POOL" WITHOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF THE USSR. INASMUCH AS THE UNITED STATES STUBBORNLY REFUSES TO ACCEPT THE SOVIET PROPOSAL ON THE REFUSAL OF STATES TO UTILIZE ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN WEAPONS, SUCH A PLAN CANNOT BE REGARDED OTHER THAN A NEW STEP ALONG THE PATH OF FURTHER INTENSIFYING THE ATOMIC ARMS RACE INTO WHICH THE U.S. MONOPOLIES WOULD LIKE TO DRAW AT THE PRESENT STAGE ALL THE EXPERTS OF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

THE FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS THAT IT IS INTENDED TO CREATE IN WASHINGTON A KIND OF "ATOMIC MARSHAL PLAN," AS THE FRENCH PAPER "FIGARO" STATED ON MAY 21. "FIGARO" EXPLAINED: "IT IS RATHER SIGNIFICANT THAT THE PROJECTS ON THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE ATOM ARE COUPLED WITH THE NAMES OF TWO FORMER ADMINISTRATORS OF THE MARSHAL PLAN, PAUL HOFFMAN AND WILLIAM FOSTER, WHO HAVE RETURNED TO BIG BUSINESS ACTIVITIES." THE

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SWISS NEWSPAPER "TRIBUNE DE GENEVE" POINTED OUT THAT THE U.S. CONGRESS IS PREPARED TO APPROVE THE PROJECT OF CREATING A "WORLD ATOMIC POOL" AND THAT U.S. INDUSTRIAL MONOPOLIES ARE IMPATIENTLY AWAITING A SOLUTION WHICH WOULD ALLOW THEM TO PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY CARTEL.

ONE ALSO CANNOT FAIL TO NOTICE THE REPORTS SPREAD RECENTLY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARING AT THE PRESENT MOMENT TO CONVENE AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS. IN THE LIGHT OF REPORTS ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF THE "ATOMIC MARSHALL PLAN" AND THE PLANS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY CARTEL, IT BECOMES CLEAR THAT SUCH MEASURES FOLLOW A PERFECTLY CLEAR AND DEFINITE PLAN. THE U.S. RULING CIRCLES WOULD LIKE TO TAKE HOLD OF THE CONTROL OF THE ATOMIC RESEARCH IN ALL CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, AND WITH THIS AIM IN VIEW ALSO TO MAKE USE OF THE ABILITIES OF THE SCIENTISTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

ALL THESE REPORTS SHED A (CLEAR) LIGHT ON THE PLANS FOR THE CREATION OF "THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY." THEY BECOME EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT IF ONE REMEMBERS THAT IN WESTERN EUROPE, THERE ALREADY HAS BEEN CREATED AN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION WHOSE AIM IS TO PREPARE THE GROUND FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW CARTEL OF ATOMIC DEATH MERCHANTS. WE HAVE IN MIND THE SO-CALLED "EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR ATOMIC NUCLEAR RESEARCH" IN WHICH A PROMINENT PART IS PLAYED BY WESTERN GERMANY.

- 10 -

UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD MUST REALIZE CLEARLY THAT THE U.S. PROPOSAL FOR THE CREATION OF A "WORLD ATOMIC POOL" WOULD BY NO MEANS CONTRIBUTE TO THEIR DELIVERANCE FROM THE HORRORS OF ATOMIC WAR, AND THAT AT THE SAME TIME IT CAN DISTRACT THEIR ATTENTION FROM THIS DANGER.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE, LIKE THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES, ARE IN FAVOR OF AN UNCONDITIONAL BAN ON THE USE OF ATOMIC, HYDROGEN, AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. THEY SUPPORT THE PROPOSAL THAT THE GREAT POWERS, AS THE FIRST STEP ON THE PATH TOWARD ACHIEVING THIS AIM, SHOULD TAKE UPON THEMSELVES A SOLEMN AND UNCONDITIONAL OBLIGATION NOT TO USE ATOMIC HYDROGEN AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. ONLY IN SUCH A WAY CAN THE DANGER OF AN ATOMIC WAR BE AVERTED FOR MANKIND AND ATOMIC ENERGY USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND.

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